HER SECOND EPISTLE TO THE COMMIS-SIONER OF THE LABOR BUREAU.

She Puts on the War Paint and Goes for the Commissioner's Scalp or the Right of Her Sex to Be Represented in the Bureau-She Tells the Commissioner What She Knows and He Don't-A Lively Article,

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: My letter reviewing the operations of the labor bureau, published in your issue of the 4th, has been received by the press of the country with favorable comment.

I was actuated by no feeling of ill-will toward the commissioner of laborin writing that article, but prompted solely by a desire to protect the interest of the wage-woman and secure to my sex a representative department in the formation and workings of the bureau. My object is not to insult anybody-to make war upon anybody-but to see that equal justice is accorded the wage-women of the country in every department established by the government at the national capi-

by the government at the national capital, especially the labor bureau. If this is an insult I am glad of it, and I have no apologies to make.

The commissioner of labor thought proper to leave woman out in the cold in the formation of his bureau. I objected, and will continue to object, and my objection will be austained by the country. That is the only difference between the commissioner and myself.

The commissioner will pardon me just here if I ask him a question.

In seeking for information on the subject of labor where will you go and to

ject of labor where will you go and to

ject of labor where will you go and to whom will you go?
Not to Europe, surely! For if it took 100 consuls three months to compile the information collected and now on file in the State Department, it would take your agents twenty-five years.
In sending an agent to Europe, what instructions could you give him not embedded in the instructions to our consuls in the circular from the Department of State? This was my plan submitted to the State Department and fully carried out as regards the female industrians.
The Secretary of State remarking that it was the only practical plan, and that, too, The Secretary of State remarking that it was the only practical plan, and that, too, submitted by a woman. It is a fact that all the information collected regarding the state of labor in Europe and pronunced so valuable to our archives was a plan organized by a woman, and that woman the humble writer of this article. This is no idle boast, but is substantiated by the records of the State Dapartment and the testimony of the members of the Senate and House committees on edu-

Senate and House committees on edu-cation and labor.

\$1.As I remarked in my former letter,
"We are satisfied with our knowledge of labor in Europe" already received from our consular agents, and published to the

cur consular agents, and published to the country in every sense of the term.

To take any portion of the limited fend appropriated for the laber bureau, and fit out agents for Europe at this time, would be worse than folly—a waste of time and money, and an outrage perpetrated on the warming the results. Nothing money, and an outrage perpetrated on the wage-laborers of the country. Nothing could be gained, and this course pursued by the commissioner would subject his conduct to censure. His agents could certainly give us nothing new, unless they were the descendants of Gulliver, whose travels excite the risibilities of conditions.

mankind.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, our late Secretary
of State, in his letter to Congress reviewing the reports from the consuls in relation to the state of labor in Europe, pay
the consuls a well-merited tribute. From

tion to the state of labor in Europe, pays
the consuls a well-merited tribute. From
every country, every clime, reports were
compiled respecting the state of labor,
and whatever good posterity may derive
from this fund of information may be
justly attributed to the zeal of woman.

Let us then concede that our information respecting labor in Europe is compiete; that it certainly cannot be added
to by the agents of Mr. Wright, and that
the attempt on their part would be fruitless—"love's labor lost."

In these consular reports we find much
to instruct us, for the labors of women
were taken into account as well as man.
Our consul at Drosden, when speaking of
female labor, says some things which may
be interesting to the American readers:
"An important factor in the labor of
Gormany is not inquired of by the circular—the labor of dogs. I have heard it
estimated that women and dogs, harnessed
together, do more hauling than the rail-

estimate that women and dogs, harnessed together, do more hauling than the railroads and all other modes of conveyance of goods united. Hundreds of small wagons can be seen every day on all the roads leading to and from Drosden, each having a dog for the 'near horse' harnessed, while the 'off horse' is a woman, with her left hand crasning the wagon. with her left hand grasping the wagon-tongue, to give it direction, and the right hand passed through a loop in a rope which is stratched to the axle, binding her shoulder; thus harnessed woman and dog trudge along together, pulling miraculous loods in all sorts of weather."

Irange along together, pulming miraculous loads in all sorts of weather.

The labor bureau, like charity, should commence at home. If we can profit by the lessons the consuls send us from other lands, let us do so. The United States claim our undivided attention, and the best means to be devised and the hest mode to elevate labor and benefit the laborer should be our morning and even. mode to elevate labor and benefit the laborer should be our morning and evening lesson. The condition of the wage women, the bread-winners, engross my attention. How shall we benefit them? That's the question. Can we do it by legislation? If so, tell us how. Give us a practical answer!

In the first place, we are entitled to and solemnly demand that a woman's department should be added to the labor bureau, and that a woman should be chief of that

and that a woman should be chief of that department. This step is absolutely nec-essary to give woman a representative in the labor interests of the country fos-tered and maintained by Cougress. Let us have this first of all. We will admit

In the second place, we shall ask the government to at least notice the condi-tion of our wage-women. This is no new or novel idea. France does not forget or novel idea. France does not forget hers. In her glory she remembers her wage-women, and has provided 150 industrial schools for them fasters and maintains them, and the result has shown that they are almost self-supporting, and the great good they have done would fill volumes. Is our government less liberal than France?

It is a subject of comment among all humanitarians with whom I have con-

It is a subject of comment among all humanitarians with whom I have conversed that our government, the foremest of the nations of the earth in every great and laudable enterprise, should neglect the care and supervision of its wagewomen. My answer has always been, that it resulted more from a spirit of indifference than from a want of sympathy on the part of our Congress. That the question had not been seriously agritated; that the idea was a new one, and that if we sarmestly advocated the project of establishing these schools our ciforts would be crowned with success. This is a practical move, and something practical is demanded.

It required nollearned disquisitions to touch us the absolute necessity of taking some important steps to better the condisome important steps to better the condition of our laboring classes, especially our wage weenen. It is universally conceded try again. But we forget. He can do the step of the weaker vesuely, yet society is so constituted that she is forced to bear the principal burdens of life, and in her race as a bread-winner every important is thrown in her way. In the work-shop, in the factory—everywhere she finds employment—she is either given the drudgery to perform or required to do the same amount of work as a man for less pay. Is this just? Is it not an uniformination, such as a brave and chivalrous people should be ashamed of?

I will give, just here, an illustration to show the unjust discrimination, good in the factory—everyment ing office is a branch of the Interior Department. The clerks and employes of the Interior Department are untitled to and obtain an annual leave of thirty days with pay. This is denied the compositors and other employees of the government printing office. The clerk is considered an orangement of many purposes. The printing office. The clerk is considered an orangement of many purposes. The printing office. The clerk is considered an orangement of many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangement of a many purposes. The printing office, The clerk is considered an orangeme

or forgotten.

I have always contended that the sanitary condition of the factories, shops,
&c., where women are employed should
engage public attention, and that woman
should have her share of patronage in all
the appointments to fill these positions.
Some offices they could fill better than
men, and give more satisfaction to the
general public.

The consus shows that in New York
city alone the excess of female over the
male population is more than 100,000. It
is nearly as great in all our large cities.

is nearly as great in all our large cities. The prisons' r. pert or statistics of crime show a very small percentage of women among convicts. This demonstrates that women are less criminal than men. And even that small percentage is due mainly to the fact that they were driven by want, neglect, and hunger to transgress the laws.

Two million five bundred thousand dollars is required annually to support the prisons in New York state. An equal amount appropriated for the estab-lishment of homes for the wage-workers

equal amount appropriated for the establishment of homes for the wage-workers
would lessen the percentage of crime, and
accomplish an incalculable amount of
good, and relieve an untold amount of
suffering. Just think of it!

The condition of the dwellings of the
poor should receive tile large consideration of the state government and private
individuals. The sanitary condition of
the homes of the poor should be regularly
and thoroughly looked after. This is
as absolutely essential as food and
raiment, and is the prime cause of the
large death rate in crowled tenements.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that
I do not advocate the absurd idea that
the government should provide food and
employment for all the poor in the land,
but I do maintain that our government
shall do as much as France for her wagewomen, and that the rights of labor, the
elevation of wage-wokers, and the happiness and comfort of that class should receive the scrious consideration of Concaive the serious consideration of Congress, and laws enacted to protect them from the unjust exactions of soulless cor-

room the unjust exactions of souliess corporations.

That Congress should pass such laws is conceded by everybudy, and a labor bureau was established as an auxiliary. But aiss! the bureau is merely a toy for the amusement of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner. He has informed the Secretary of the Interior that he has taken possession of the bureau; that he hadn't any ideas of his own, but has borrowed some from Gen. Francis A. Walker. Upon which foundation he has built his bureau, and the devil shall not prevail against him. He gives Gen. Walker's advice to the public, and then very colly proceeds to dispose of the appropriation of \$25,000.

He gives himself \$3,000, his chief clerk \$2,000; reuts rooms, fuel, lights, station-

\$2,000; rents rooms, fuel, lights, stationery, &c., \$3,000, and reserves the \$17,000 as a tourist or picuic fund for the agents he will send over to Europe and eisewhere. Such impudence is truly retreshing and stamps Mr. Wright as a very promising compaisable per of labor.

commissioner of labor, He says "this amount (of \$25,000) is He says "this amount (of \$25,000) is ample to organize and equip his bureau, but if they expect him to do anything practical he" must have more money. He also says his "bureau is an office peculiar to this country." Yes, very peculiar, and a more peculiar commissioner was nover seen or heard of before. He also says that "the bureau of labor cannot says that "the bureau of labor cannot solve social or industrial problems, nor says that the obtained of malor cannot can it bring direct returns in a material way to the citizens of this country." In other words he will do as he sees fit and take \$4,000 a year for his trouble. According to his map the office should hereafter be styled the bureau of sesthetics. Mr. Wright says his "work will be classed among educational efforts." Angels and ministers of grace defend us! He has to borrow his ideas to start a bureau to educate the country. He wishes to be considered as a focus—an orbit around which ered as a focus-an orbit around which the labor element of the country may re-

What material benefit is this labor buresu destined to exert? None! We need not expect it, and we may as well make up our minds to this effect. He tells us up our minds to this effect. He tells us so in plain words. We must look elsewhere for triends. Our appeal is to the people to, Congress. In the meantime we must not be idle. We have a great work to accomplish. While it is said to think that the burean of labor has been diverted from its legitimate channel, that its local Sec fruit to be the the safed. it is Dead Sea fruit to us, that the stuffed monkey in the Smithsonian has as much sympathy for us as the commissioner of labor, yet we should take courage and remember that the American people are lovers of justice and fair play, and hard work will obtain for us what we most dework will obtain for us what we most de-sire—a labor burcau having common sense as a basis—a common-asses burcau not organized on borrowed ideas, but one having the interest of the wage workers of our country at heart and possessing the ability to solve industrial problems. Mr. Wright does not commence very well as a gatherer of statistics. To show

Mr. Wright does not commence very well as a gatherer of statistics. To show the unreliability of information furnished by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, it is only necessary to read the report in reply to a resolution of the Senate of Dec. 21, 1851, by Hon. Joseph Nimmo, jr., chief of the bureau of statistics. Mr. Wright makes the difference in the earnings of the English and American weavers appear comparatively small in favor of the American, while the price of the necessaries of life is in favor of the Englishman.

This statement of Mr. Carroll D. Wright is flatly contradicted by Hon. Jonathan Chaos, at present United States senator from Rhode Island, who has devoted his business life to the manufacture of goods, being the proprietor of several large manufactories, and also by J. & P. Coats, and the Clark Thread Company, in regard to the rates of wages paid weavers in the United States and Scotland. Who is to be believed? Mr. Wright should gard to the rates of wages paid weavers in the United States and Scotland. Who is to be believed? Mr. Wright should try again. But we forget. He can do nothing practical, he says. Don't pro-pose it. It is not the duty of his bureau. He has founded it on scathetic principles for educational purposes, and don't and won't answer common questions. Mr.

If the clerk is sick his wages stot. Both are employed by the government during goed behavior. Why this discerimination of Congress to the necessity of granting a leave of fifteen days to the employee of his solide. I feel certain the employee of his solide. I feel certain the paper of the solid be.

I have more than once had occasion to pay a tribute to Mr. Rounds Ho is a hard worker himself, and sees to the compose of his solicitude, and, in response to his reduction of his building was an object of his solicitude, and, in response to his unfailed when the provided and an appropriation for sanitary nurposes in the government printing office, and a radical limprovement for the better was the result. Mr. Rounds is the kind of men we head. He has shown conclusively that it is only necessary to let the representation. The bomes for working women in our country—what few working women in our count

more fortunate city sisters, with a seductive frankness and abaudon developed in their Bohemian existence.

When not engaged in love making—and he was an expert in that pleasant amusement—young Parker sat in his quarters with a big pipe, as befitted an army man, rested his feet gracefully on the mantel, and conscientiously "kept up his French" by reading lurid Gascon novels which began, "Madame, je vais vous raconter une tres belle histoire." Hesides, as mentally he lived still in the east, he followed in a dozen papers the society, theater, and sporting news of civilization. If at any moment he had been translated to Chicago his choice for the evening theater would have been entirely au fait with current gossip, and his base ball bets would have been marked by a knowledge of the most startling intimacy.

It was arranged between Miss Helen and Parker that when he could get a leave it should be for a wedding journey. It was the peculiar charm of this arrangement that it was made without the calc.

leave it should be for a wedding journey. It was the peculiar charm of this arrangement that it was made without the colonel's assistance or knowledge. Lovers must have their secrets. A lover without a weighty secret would cut as poor a figure as a secrotless statesman. However, the chances of Parker's gotting a furlough were dim. His captain was on an indefinite sick leave, having a splendid time and entering heartily into business, while his first lieutenant was engaged in Washington on some onerous duty which required peculiar talents and considerable "influence." "One officer." said the law, "must be with the troop," and when the law uttered these words it guored the sauto captain and the powerful first lieutenant and pointed with its crooked finger directly at our friend, Mr.

The morning when history finds him, the lone lieutenant, acting as post adjutant, was sitting at his desk in the colonel's office, gravely referring official papers to himself in some of his many capacities, such as quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer, post treasurer, chief of scouts, overseer of schools, or perpetual officer of the day. By his formal words one would have thought him on very frigid terms with himself. Instead, for instance, of saying, "Parker, will you take a squint at this!" he wrote: "Respectfully referred to Lieut. Parker, who will take the action required." The morning when history finds him,

who will take the action required."

Meanwhile the colonel was knitting his brows over an order from headquar-

his brows over an order from headquarters.

"What do you think of that?" he said at last, handing the paper to Parker.

The young man read the order, but made no answer. He liked to have his opinion asked, but he did not suppose that his crude ideas would be of value to an officer of so much greater experience.

"What do you think?" repeated the colonel mildly.

"I suppose it'll have to be done," said the lieutenant vaguely, not knowing on what point a reply was wished.

"Yes," mused the colonel, "but how? This says he is supposed to be at Sanford, but the description is vague to make a search on."

you can identify the man you'll have to

you can identify the man you'll have to go. Hump! not a very pleasant or easy duty"—and he looked hard at the young man's smooth face; "it's worse than Indian fighting. Maybe I better have an older officer go with you."

"If you think it necessary."

"I don't," said the colonel, instantly determined by Parker's look; and he wrote in pencil the draft for an order:

"Lieut. C. Parker will proceed immediately to Sanford, Ariz., with a detail of six men and arrest escaped military convict John Devine."

"Just have that published."

"Just have that published."

"Just have that published."

Parker hesitated; but as the responsibility of the arrest was to be upon him he determined to speak. "If that order is published, word of it will go to this convict by 'the underground,' and he will give me the siin."

vict by 'the underground,' and he will
give me the slip."

"Suppose you were to go away without
an order," said the colonel. "that would
excite suspicion as wall."

"Let it be a false order."

"It wouldn't do any good. When those
fellows see a soldier they are on the alert,
order or no order. They know the soldier is after some one, and they send the
word on by their underground for the
benefit of whom it may concern. You
will have to take the chance of traveling
as fast as the news of your coming."

But Parker had an idea. He thought
he could entrap an Arizonian as easily as

But Parker had an idea. He thought he could entrap an Arizonian as easily as if he had worn a red shirt from infancy. "Hearned something," said he, "last summer when I was down there. When they knew I was surveying I could have had as many blacklegs in my society as I wished. Mr. Devine himself waited on me at his saloon. Send me down on telegraph business again."

"Good!" cried the colonel. "Make out an order to examine the line and outhlish

"Good!" cried the colonel. "Make out an order to examine the line and publish it bere. You will have the real order and warrant in your pocket."

In half an hour the ambulance relied out of Fort McDowell into the long read across the desert. The soldiers were in good spirits over their holiday. Very true, they carried carbines and revolvers, but in Arizona carbines and revolvers are acreally associated with good spirits as cheerfulness with beans and big greery hills in New England. The lieutenant, having no one to be gay with, wondered hills in New England. The Bestenant, having no one to be gay with, wondered what Miss Helen would think of his expedition, and, having come to a complimentary conclusion, wiped the alkali dust from his eyesand began a new "belle histoire." The roads were deep, but the six-mule team of "shave tails" sidled steadily on, and by night sixty-five miles of suze-humb on sech side of the way hard to the

They thought the young lieutenant would

They thought the young lieutenant would not take things so easily if he knew the desperate character of his business. More respect was visible in their faces when he gave his orders. They perceived from his tone that if any one faltered it would not be the "boy."

"We will drive into the plaza in front of Smith's. Devine will probably be in some saloon opposite. If people ask our business, it's telegraph. We have come twenty-three miles out of our way by the telegraph line to make them believe it. I shall go across the plaza to the saloons. You will loaf along fifty yards in the rear with your carbines. I'll let you know when I want you. Now, drive on."

know when I want you. Now, drive on."

Arrived at Sanford these directions were carried out to the lotter. A small but hard-looking crowd gathered around the ambulance where it halted.

"Hallo, licutenant!" said Smith, the town shyster, coming out. "What is it?"

"Telegraph," replied Parker, for all to hear, "I've come out to see what you folks can put up for it."

"Good," said Smith, while a murmur of approbation went through the crowd. "I'll take you around to see the people. Have the man put up the rig."

"Can't stop long enough. I'm going on to Florence to get their ideas. That's the short way home, and I must get back to make my report. Driver, keep the team here. You men can go where you please, but be back in time to start."

The ruse having succeeded so far Parker and Smith walked across the plaza to the saloens (Sunday or Monday the heart of Sanford business) while the men followed aimlessly along, carrying their sexthous on their hims.

men followed aimiessly along, carrying their carbines on their hips.

The Arizonians considered this a very peaceful spectacle, but they did not know that in every carbine there was a bullet of 405 grains, with 70 grains of powder

behind it.

behind it.

"Come in and have something," said
the hospitable Smith when they had
crossed the square; "help you talk
business."

Parker accepted, and they went in.
The saloon consisted of two rooms, front
and rear; in the front room were two or and rear; in the front room were two or three loungers, but from the back room there issued through an open door at the end of the bar various sounds which gave evidence of a crowded table of gamblers Parker gave his order and placed himself so that by turning his head be could com-mand a full view of the back room. Then he looked for his men. They were al-ready at the saloon door leaning on their carbines. They played their parts well, for they seemed only waiting for their superior before they took a turn at the bar.

bar.
Parker poured out a generous, Arizona
Parker poured out a generous, Arizona glass and took it up; but instead of re-plying to Smith's bacchanalian salute of "Well, lieutenant, here's how," he turned his eyes and glauced into the back room. Directly in front of him at the opposite side of the table sat Devine. At the word Directly in front of him at the opposite side of the table sat Devine. At the word "licutenant" the convict raised his eyes and met Parker face to face. His first instinct being to escape recognition, he resorted to the clumay device of dropping his glance and slouching forward his sombrero. Parker looked at him absently, turned to the front of the salcon, and still holding up his glass, made the signal. Then, without drinking, he set the glass down and walked directly to the door of the gambling-room. He did not know what tragedy would follow his words, but he said, "John Devine, I want you." A dozen pairs of eyes were turned toward him and a dozen hands sought for the over-ready "guins;" but the pistols were not drawn. Almost immediately the men assumed a look of welcome, and seemed tactily to acknowledge that they had mistaken she intruder.

"Hullo, licutenant!" cried two or three in a frantic effort to set themselves right. "Hullo! Come in, come in. Glad to see you. Barkeep, something for the licutenant. Come in,"

"Thank you," said Parker, wondering what decon. this greeting was meant to cover. "I'm on business, and business comes first. Come, Johnny, I want you."

"What! want Johnny? What's he done?" they cried in grieved surprise. "Now, licutenant, you don't want Johnny, do you?"

Parker made no answer, but kept his eye warily on the crowd.

Parker made no snawer, but kept his

Parker made no answer, but kept his eye warily on the crowd.

Devine threw down his cards, as if in despair. "All right; I've got to go. This thing has been hanging over me for a year, and I'm glad it's come."

"But don't be in a rush," crisd the others; "don's be in a rush, licutenaut. Have a drink. Come in and sit down. We ain't see you in years."

Parker was se dumfounded by this continued politeness that he looked about for the cause. It was evident. A big sergeant stood behind him with two cocked revolvers aimed at the crowd; on

"Who's banker?" asked Parker, who, being a pretty "stiff" poker player himself, understood Devine's feelings. "Banker, cash Johnny's chips. Sorry I can't let him stay so that you can have back at him, but the money's his."

The disappointed banker made the exchange.

While the party were taking Devine to his house, where the convict wished to say good by to his wife, a horseman passed them at full speed going toward Florence, a little town to the east. The incident did not escape the unsophisticated lieutenant.

the dieutenant.

He sent an orderly for the ambulance, and hurried Devine through his farewells. When the wagen drove up he was ready. Everybody was mounted. The convict had the appearance of being perfectly had the appearance of being perfectly the development of the convict had the appearance of being perfectly bed the sentence.

convict had the appearance of being per-fectly hopeless.

"Which way?" said the driver. Parker looked Devine keenly in the face and answered, "Back through Sacaton."

The convict dropped his head, and his hopelessness was no longer assumed.

"Our friend on the horse will prepare his ambush for nothing, won't he?"

asked Parker.
"He just will," replied the convict, with a laugh.
That night at 10, having driven eightythree miles since 9 in the morning, the
dotail arrived at the fort and Devine was

secure in the post guardhouse.

The colonel was delighted and sur-

The colonel was delighted and sur-prised.
"I spoke," said he, "of having another officer come here. I think I better have him come new and give you a leave."
"Thank you," said the bold lieutenant; then he explained that leaves were best for wedding journeys, and so led to a full revelation.

revelation.
"In that case, replied the colonel, with a dusty, Arizona wit, "I will send for my other daughter and give Helen a leave We have made boys clothing a study. From many years experience we know the waits of our rising generation. Elseman Bros., cor. 7th & F.

When Not to Speak. "There are two occasions when a man should not speak," said old Sam Johnson, turning to Bosweil. "What are those occasions, colonel-ex-

cuse me, I mean doctor? Thought we lived in Arkansaw. I ask, what are those occasions?" taking out his note-book. "One is when he has nothing to say."
"Yes," said Boswell, taking down the remark. "And the other is when he has just

"And the other is when he has just said what he has had to say."
"Wisdom," muttered Boswell, reaching for his pencil, which had fallen on the floor. "May I ask, doctor, who was the most discreet man of speech you ever knew?"
"Yes. His name was Anderson Haley,
Used to haul cross-ties out in Saline

"In what way was he so discreet of speech, doctor?"
"In never saying anything that should

not be said."
"Did he never, in a moment of forget-fulness, speak without mature delibera-'Sir, he never did." "A most romarkable man,"
"Sir, not necessarily; he was dumb."-

Barr and Baker National's battery to-day.

Journalistic Philosophy. The college graduate is apt to complain to sympathizing friends because he finds

it so hard "to get into journalism." But every managing editor in the country will tell you that it isn't a thousandth part so hard for the college graduate to get into journalism as it often is to get the first principles of journalism into the college graduate,—Somerville Journal,

A DRAG HENT will be given by the Eikridge Fox Hunting Club, this afternoon. The meet will be at the corner of Fourtsenth and Boundary streets at 5 p. m., Line of hunt out Seventh street.

GREGORY.—April 10, 1885. FANNIE MARIE, youngest child of Prof. J. M. and Fannie E. itregory, after a short filners, aged 3 years and 2 mouths.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents. Hewarn University Hill, Monday, April 11, at 10 cleack p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS. W. R. SPEARE,

> UNDERTAKER. 940 F Street Northwest.

Ar Everything strictly first-class and on the nest reasonable terms. [Camp Chairs to hire for all ecossions, t REMOVAL-JAMES BELLEW. UNDER Residence to the southeast corner of G street and New Jersey avenue morthwest. European put sage and draft nutiness cantinued.

TOSEPH C. LEE, Formerly of Henry Lee's Sons, Undertakers NEW AND COMMODIOUS WAREROOMS, NO. 325 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

The Turkish Bath WHY IT CURES DISEASE.

Disease is said to be vital setton in reference to things abnurmal in the human system. Its development is often an effort of nature to remove polion and effort a matter from the body, remove polion and effort a matter from the body. The living tileness of disease are various. Poisonous and effort matter in the blood, obstructed circulation of the blood, impaired vitality, disturbed muction of the vital organs, exianation of brain and nerve power, suppressed action of the excreting organs, such as the skin, kidneys, bowels, &c., want of mutrition, and impure blood are among the producing causes of disease.

There is so one agent that exerts such powerful influence over these causes, and that is so capable of radically removing them, as the Turkish Bath. The tissues of the body, as well as the Action of the control of the organ portion of the effice matter of the body silouid be carried off through the ports of the skin. The Bath excites a healthy, vigorous action of the axin, and removes thereby impurities from the body and blood.

The rubbing and manipulating given in the Bath are the principal influences in promoting circulation, and equalizing it throughout all parts of the body.

Where there is obstructed circulation in the internal organs, rubbing and heat applied to the surface draw the blood away from the obstructed part, thus establishing a hostily circulation in all parts of the second of the production of the axin be body and the obstructed of the production of the part is before a substructed part, thus establishing a hostily circulation in all parts of the production in the production of the production of the part is the production in the production of the production of the part is production in the production of the production of the part is the production of the part is production of the production of the part is the production of the part is the production of the part is production of the production of the part is the production of the part is the production of the part is the production of the p

part, thus establishing a nearthy citebras, all parts.

The high temperature in the Bath destroys disease germs in the blood. Many chronic diseases germs in the blood in the blood which mutiply rapidly, obstructing circulation and inpairing the functions of the vital organs. A temperature of 160° will destroy these germs and the perspiration removes them from the system.

and the perspiration removes them from the system.

The Bath establishes a healthy action of the skin makes it nim and elastic, and capable of resisting cold.

The fruit is, the body can be thoroughly renovated, and healthy action established and maintained by means of the Turkish Bath.

There is no disease to which the human family is subjected that cannot be relieved, and in nine-teen cases out of twenty the sufferer restored to health, by the judicious application of the Turkish Bath and electricity.

The personal attention of DR. H. J. and MRS. A. BOVEE is given, whose long experience and success in the treatment of invalids insure efficient treatment. The Doctor makes ladies diseases a specialty.

DR. H. L. BOVEE & CO.,

Babcole Oriental Laces, 3 Inches wide, at 12c; orth 20c. 5 inches wide at 18c; worth 25c.
12 inch Flourelings, 85c; worth \$1.25.
Real Torchon Laces, 3% inches wide, at 13c worth 20c.

The new Heniton Embroidered Laces, Sinches wide, 50c; worth 68c; 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide at 15c; worth 23c. Cordine Laces, in all colors, 2 inches wide, 9c worth 17c,

3 inches wide, 11c; worth 19c.
35 inches wide, 16c; worth 22c.
New Fongola Laces, with Neta to match, 27 inches wide, 70c; good value at 95c. All-wool Angera Laces, in colors, 37c and up. Real Medicis Laces, 25 inches wide, 21c worth 28c.

3½ inches, 31c; worth 42c.
All-silk Chantilly Laces, 3½ inches wide, elegant in designs, at 25c; worth 35c. 4 inches wide at 27c; worth 40c Valenciennes Laces, 2 inches wide, at 60c per losen; worth \$1 per dozen.

Handsome designs in Soudan Embroidered Laces 4 inches while, at 10c; worth 28c. Fine quality All-slik Hand-run Chantilly and Spanish Laces, in new styles, at low figures, Flounces and Nets to match.

We sell a 27-inch All-slik Chantilly Net at \$2.20, which is excellent value, Solld Jet Bended Laces and Nets at great bar-gains, made on slik net and cut jet beads. All-slik New Designs in Spanish Fichus and scarfi at all prices. Handsome Hand-painted Silk and Satin Pans at \$1.50, \$1.87, \$2; worth considerable more We still continue to make to order of the best materials Hals and Bonnels at \$6 to \$8 and up.

We sell over the counter all Hais, Bonnets and the materials we use in our order depart ment at the closest New York prices.

NOOT'S. 413 THIRTEENTH ST.,

Two doors above Penna. Avenue,

18 GRAND UNION HOTEL BLOCK,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Before Yorktown.

"Yea, sir, we lay in the trenches before York-lown. It was a dark hour of the war. I can hardly realize it now. Many of the boya died here: some from wounds and others from disare contracted by exposure. I was young ther am getting to feel like an old man now; but shall remember my army experience as long as I live. There, that coat fits you to perfection. Sleeves and everything just right. And for the money you can't do better in this town—if I do ay it myself." Mr. C. A. Brud, of the clothing house of Hirsh

"What do you mean?" said I, somewhat prised,
"I mean one of Benson's Capcine Plasters,"
was the reply. "In those deatly trenches before
Yorktown I caught a cold I have never got over.
Lots of men took dosse of load in the war Lad
idn't hart them half as much. Why, I couldn't
draw a free breath without those plasters. The
great shield of the Chied States wouldn't protert me se they do. I've worn 'em for years. I couldn't work in confort without a Benson's on
my left side all the time. 'vs, they're a better
if than the old Jourse uniform I need to wear.
They're warring and not so bagzy. On, I've
tried all the liminents and all the other plasters,
but Bomoon's are the best. I wear two on my
breat all one on the sincel of my back summor
and winter. They will all the palls, and I m
lively as another expedientering that, I've got to
look backwards to see my obta littings?

**E.

BIGGEST SHOW AT POPULAR PRICES!

Any So-called Circus Which Exhibits at Half-Price is Usually Found Dear at Free Admission!

FOREPAUGH'S ARISTOCRATIC EXHIBITION EMPEROR! THERE WILL BE NO OTHER GREAT SHOW AT THE CAPITAL THIS SEASON BEWARE OF NAMELESS AND UNKNOWN SHOWS! WAIT, WAIT, AND LOOK ONLY FOR

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S

New and Colossal All-Feature Show,

Conceded by the Press, Public, and Profession the Wealthiest, Largest, Grandest, and Most Solid-Tested Exhibition that does now, or ever did exist. TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF PERP-PETTAL SUCCESS without change of Name, nover needing the aid of Combination, and always Annually Adding Hundreds of Fresh Festures. In its Magnitude and Matchless Entirety, and Wednesday and Thursday, | APRIL 22 & 23.

ATHLETIC PARK, 9th and S sts.

ADAM

Alone presents perfect and Realistic Scenes as Observed in FRONTIER LIFE IN THE WILL WEST, including an Actual Mail-Coach Robbert by MASSED HIGH-PART AND ANGERS and VANGUERS and VANGUERS, with MASSED HIGH-PART AND ANGERS AND



ROYALLY TRAINED ELEPHANTS

And Many Trues the Most
STUPENDOUS MENAGERIE SUNCE THE DELUGE. More Animals, Birds, Reptiles, and Natural Phenomena than any two Shows, and all the Zoological Gardens illes, and Natural Phrummena than any two Shows, and all the Zoological Gardens in America own, if mercel together.

OWNS AND PRESENTS 3 CLOWN ELEPHANTS,
THAINED BY ADAM FOREPAUGH, JR.
They ride VELOUIPEDES HIGH IN AIR. WALK SUSPENDED WIRES and
ROPES 10 FEFT ABOVE GROUND, ENGAGE IN BOXING BOUTS, KNOCK
OLT GREAT FUGILISTS, and Frevoice WHIRLWINDS OF LAUGHTER with
their

4-PAW EXHAUSTLESS BUBGER OF The Days and Deeds of Heroic Rome Revived in the Gorgeons Succession of Roman Hippodrome Races. EXHAUSTLESS BUDGET OF FUN AND ANTICS.

Alone IMPORTS the Latest and Groatest Europeau Novelties. CIRCUR CELEBRITIES FROM EVERY AMPHICHERATER AND ARENA IN EUROPE. THE GREAT "KABOWLS." THE WINGED WOMAN And 'hale Pyramid Queen "LITTLE SANDY." the Funniest Clown that breathes, and 300 STAR PERFORMERS in 3 Rings, on the hIP PORONE COURSE and ELEVATED STAGE. MUSEUM OF STRANGE HUMAN WONDERS.

ADAM ALONE IS ABLE TO MAKE AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22. THE MOST BRILLIANT SUN-BRIGHT PAGEANT that ever Delighted Human Vision. Piles upon piles of Gilitering Gold-worlds of Splendors worlfs of Cross-Oceans of Bewildering Sensation—Regiments of Noble Horses, Men, Women, and Children—Novel Vehicles of all Nations—13 Styles of Melody, the whole presented at an ACTUAL COST OF 21,750.000.

Two full performances every day at 2 and 7:30 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Admission, 50c. Children Under 9 Years, 25c. 20,000 SEATS. Reserved Numbered Chairs Extra. For the accommodation of the public who desire to avoid the crowds on the grounds, reserved scata can be secured at W. G. METZEROTT & CO.'S MUSIC STORE, 908 Fennsylvania avenua the day of exhibition only, at the usual slight advance.

Baltimore, Honday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21. Martinsburg, Friday April 24. Cumberland, Saturday, April 25.

H. C. WINDSOR, SHOE PARLOR,

1423 New York Avenue, near 15th Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

EVENING DRESS AND PARTY SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

GROGAN INSTALLMENT HOUSE,

The Greatest Inducement ever affered to the citizens of Washington to furnish their homes by asmall outlay of cash and the balance in easy weekly or monthly payments. We have the largest and best assortment of goods and the lowest prices of any house in the city. Our stock comprises a full like of CHAMBER FURNITURE AND PARLOR SUITES.
CARPETS MATTINGS, GILGLOTHS, RUGS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

REFRIGERATORS, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c. Grogan's is the Largest Installment Furniture and Carpet House in the United States, formerly the Rink, on

NEW YORK AVENUE.
BETWEEN 1978 AND 1478 STREETS N. W. Agr Call before purchasing elsewhere and save

WH ERE the SHOE PINCHS



PROF. J. J. GEORGES, Surgeon Chiropodist,

Inventor and Patentee of the Most Indispensible Protective Article for the Cure of BUNIONS, CORNS, CALLOUSES TENDER JOINTS

Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure For Sale by Druggists Generally AND AT

1208 F STREET NORTHWEST. THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN IS ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, and contains all this myses of the week. Subscription price, it her year, single copies, ready for mail ing 5 cast.

PURE INVIGORATING



This Whiskey, upon an analytical examination, has proved to be FREE from Fusil Oil, and indeed of any of the modern ingredients which are used to give a fictitious age and flavor to this

Browning & Middleton,
J. B. Bryan & Bro,
B. L. Wheeler,
N. T. Metzgar & Bro,
John H. Magruder,
John H. Magruder,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bryan,
C. C. Bryan,
Thomas A. Rover,
Heall & Baker,
J. C. Ergood & Co.
W. B. H. Cinsell,

H.& H.W. CATHERWOOD ole Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON:
817 Market Space, Pa. av., near 9th 8t.
NEW YORK:
112 Figh avenue. 204-206 W. Balto, 8t Wm. Knabe & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Grand, Upright, and Square Piano-Fortes. We beg to announce to our Washington pa-trons that desiring to offer them greater facilities in their dealings with us, we have opened ware-rooms at

817 Market Space, Penna. ave., near 9th street, Washington. The same are conducted directly by ourselves, and outsioners can deal with nathers to precisely the same advantage as at our Haltimore and New York establishments.

A full assortment of our various styles of Grands, Uprights, and Square Planos will con-stantly be found on hand. WM. KNAHE & CO.

AS PIANOS FOR RENT, COMMENTS TURBERS AND EXPERIENCED WORKING PROMPTLY Attended to by apprionced working and transfer and the second working and the second worki